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#### Two Questions for a Good Lawyer and an Honest Man.

In the notification speech delivered at Cincinnati by one of the most distinguished of living altruists this passage occurs:

"The number of instances in which restraining orders without notice in industrial disputes have issued by Federal courts is small, and it is urged that they do not therefore constitute an evil to be remedied by statutory amendment. The small number of cases complained of above shows the careful manner in which most Federal Judges have exercised the jurisdiction, but the belief tha such cases are numerous has been so widespread and has aroused such feeling of injustice that more currence of them is justified if it can be effected without injury to the administration of the law."

As everybody knows, Mr. ROOSEVELT has declared over and over again that there has been frequent misuse by the courts, against the interests of labor, of the writ of injunction. In his last annual message, for example, he anounced that "instances of abuse in the anting of injunctions in labor dis-

'es continue to occur." In his special sage of April 27, urging legislation rtailment of judicial power, he refer, to the "extreme bitterness caused amo large bodies of worthy citizens se that has been repeatedly made of the wer of injunction in labor disputes. Thellenged squerely by the Thallenged squarely by the Hon. Ch LES E. LITTLEFIELD of Maine, Mr. Root ELT was compelled to write one of thmost humiliating and disgraceful nives that was ever produced by the of an American Chief Magistrate, ding the proper and respectful reque of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, and practically coming his, the President's, inability to "ma good."

Mr. Rooseven falsely proclaimed a

frequent and conual abuse of the writ of injunction, is basing his demand for restrictive legition upon alleged conditions that hav not existed and do not exist.

Mr. TAFT, in the figoing passage, corrects Mr. Roosey ment. The state of airs alleged by Mr. Roosevelt, he says infect, has not existed and does not exi. The small number of cases of writs had without notice which have provoke complaint from organized labor show he says, the careful manner in which tost Federal Judges have exercised thurisdiction. Nevertheless-and note re the swooning of Mr. TAFT's ordinar, alert sense of logic and of humor-neartheless, restrictive legislation is justable because there is a widespread bulunfounded impression that the cast of abuse have been numerous!

Question Number One: Does Mr. Tar honest man, accomplished jurist, an person of common sense, believe that legislation curtailing the powers of the such familiar mediums as our own Mrs. judiciary in the matter of the writ of PIPER as the sole channel of intercourse. injunction is warranted in order to cor. It will be remembered that in the trance rect not existing abuses, but merely an erroneous popular impression as to the existence of abuses; a false impression created by false statements like those of Mr. Roosevelt?

Further on in the notification speech we find another passage which adds somewhat to our mystification:

"I have been willing, in order to avoid a popular but unfounded impression that a Judge in punishing for contempt of his own order may be affected by personal feeling, to approve a law which should enable the contemner upon his application to have another Judge sit to hear the charge of contempt."

Question Number Two: Is Mr. TAFT. honest man and experienced public officer, willing to approve the enactment of laws restricting the powers of the bench merely to avoid popular but unfounded impressions?

# Glencoe the Superb.

Glencoe, Ill., must be pretty well known by this time wherever gasolene smells or devil wagons drive. Glencoe, Ill., is the home of a grimly sportive folk that delights to put a brake on the war chariots of predatory wealth and discreetly mortgaged poverty. "Bubes" must behave themselves, be slower the cold molasses when they dare to invide the austere cloisters of Glencoe. Othewise there will be another Glencoe massiare, and the people in the automobile will be the "massacrees."

Who hows not the bumps of Glencoe? There are other bumping villages, however. The glory of Glencoe is its habit of popping at visiting automobilists. And there is Glencoe justice to enforce Glencoe customs. A pleasing instance of this justice traws from us these sympathetic observations. A young woman is an automobie party was shot by a Glencoe policemen the other day. He didn't shoot to kil, but just to stop. The young woman stopped the bullet. Some of her people seem to have complained. The showing officer was brought before the Glescoe justice court, a famous tribunal whee automobilists

are jeered and fined. The court chews tobacco by the way of increasing its flow of wisdom. In this case the wisdom was worthy of a legendary Cadi or of St. Louis under the oak of Vincennes. Two points were brought out in unforgetable projection:

1. The officer shot at the car, not at the young woman.

2. The young woman wasn't much hurt.

· Wherefore the officer was discharged, to the unspeakable delight of Glencoe He was arrested again, but no doubt DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 8 00 Glencoe justice will save and reward him. There is nothing much in fining policemen. Fining automobilists is a perpetual income to Glencoe. Then there is the fun of insulting and shooting them. There are some pretty fair Puritans in the East, but the Glencoeites leave them hopelessly behind.

#### Gompers as Destroyer.

In reply to the appeal of Mr. Gompers for labor votes for Mr. BRYAN Mr. FRANK A. KIDD, the president of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, makes this sensible and practical statement:

"Trade unionists think alike on craft questions, but they differ widely on political, social and religious questions, and this difference is universally tolerated by labor bodies in true democratic spirit. Therefore any attempt to corral the political expression of workingmen is destructive of the basibe impotent because impossible."

Upon very much the same ground as that GOMPERS stood firmly for many years. He opposed the socialistic element which desired to lead organized labor into the political field. His present position is defined in a resolution adopted by the Federation of Labor at its annual convention in 1897:

"That as our efforts are centred against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polis at every election."

So far as we are aware, the history of labor unionism in this country and abroad records no case in which the attempt to carry out this policy has not resulted in disaster to the organization. The attempt to coerce and unify its vote may lead to the disruption of the feder-

Communication With the Dead.

Sir OLIVER LODGE, F. R. S., after causing a good deal of anxiety for some time past to friends of his scientific reputation, has gone over to the necromancers. He declares it to be his opinion that "a good case has been made out" for accepting the possibility of "lucid moments of intercourse with departed spirits." He speaks of "definite and crucial" tests having convinced him, and he gives us on his own account some positive information about the next world. The departed spirits, he tells us, have displayed as much ingenuity as ourselves (which is saying a good deal) in bridging the gulf, and he knows that "there has been distinct cooperation" between the two sides. He also mentions some mental and moral characteristics of the other worlders, and we are disappointed to gather that on the whole the change is less startling than we had supposed. In short, we warn the whole faculty of philosophers of the occult that they will find something to their advantage by consulting the August number of Harper's Magazine.

An irresistible accumulation of proofs has, it appears, forced Sir OLIVER to take this mauvais pas. For twenty 'years, little as we had suspected it, members of the Psychical Research Society have been holding back "excellent evidence" of chats with the dead on the bare possibility of explaining the matter some other way. Sir OLIVER has now come to the conclusion that this chance has ceased to deserve consideration and that the inevitable significance of the material must no longer be concealed. His article is apparently an "advance notice" of the publication of it, and though it offers no scrap of the evidence itself it gives some glimpses of its general nature.

New methods have not been employed in obtaining it. Sir OLIVER believes in la PIPER spirit and body are supposedly islocated," that is to say, the spirit is sal to retire and leave the body to itself. lik a typewriter whose operator has gon home. In this vacant hour a departi spirit, roaming bodiless, espies, or, as Si OLIVER says, "detects," the deserted instrument and eagerly takes possesson and "makes use of it to achieve some deired influence on the physical world"-sually to set the medium's tongue othand to work conveying messages. The "crucial" tests by which Sir OLIVER wa overcome are directed, of course, to deermining the origin of such messages. Ly the words really come from "beyond he veil" or only from the medium, eithe unaided or else "telepathically" infrenced by some other living person? That is the question which Sir OLIVE believes may be settled by the followag devices:

" Cross correspondent, that is, the reception of part of the message through one medium and part through another, is goot vidence of one intelligence dominating both a somatists. And if the message is characteristic of some particular deceased person, and receivedby people to whom he was not intimately known, hen it is fair proof of the continued activity of thepersonality."

Sir OLIVER assures us that we may look in the near future for much evidence thus rigorously controlled, and of a completer and more impressive quality than any yet submitted tous. The prospect is not without a serbus side, and we venture to speculate how the public mind is likely to be affected. One probability seems to be thrown into relief by past experience. We believe the public will pay most attention to the fulfilment of that particular condition which spiritualists have hitherto most unaccountably neglected-the condition roughly denoted above by Sir OLIVER with the word "characteristic." It is a goodish while since DEFOE wrote his treatise about apparitions, wherein he finally summed up sceptically because all the manifestations he could hear of were so sadly senseless and illogical. That

alleged intercourse, the results of which | The Appellate Division, following an might indeed cause a man if asked by BROWNING "What comes next?" to reply "The madhouse." A passage in Sir OLIVER'S article excites our misgivings whether he will, after all, meet this objection any less scurvily than his predecessors have done; any better than the Darwinian, Dr. ALFRED WALLACE, for instance, who could only dodge it by putting the horse behind the cart in this fashion: "If intelligent beings of another order do communicate with us, this fact is of such overwhelming importance that the question of their saying anything worth whilel is altogether subordinate.

Sir OLIVER'S answer, alas, is scarcely less artful in evading what the pigheaded public happens to demand. "The objection often raised," he remarks, "that the communications are trivial, shows a lack of intelligence or of reflection. The object is to get not something dignified but something evidential; and what evidence of persistent memory could be better than the recollection of trifling incidents?" We fear that the public will hardly recognize the implied monopoly of the Psychical Research Society in so portentous a matter. Sir OLIVER writes as if the entire company of the dead, mighty and otherwise, were confining their attention to the doings of that society and to its plan of inquiry. The public, however, so far as it cares to imagine the possibility of extramundane intercourse, is apt to indulge its fancy in visions of the powerful departed spirits of "great men" burning to get through" something of value to us. and the supposition of their being "held up" by officials of the Psychical Research Society for purposes of identification and compelled to restrict themselves to trifling reminiscences may strike it as humorous. Besides, if identification is an unavoidable ceremony, could bright particular spirits possibly identify themselves better than by giving us "a taste of their quality"? Would not that be far more convincing to us than any trifling reminiscences? Imagination fondly pictures them in their zeal to usward infusing into their perchance otherwise anonymous contributions an extra special dose of themselves, and trusting our flair to detect the brand. Yet nothing of the kind has ever "come through" which might mislead the most innocent child!

The demand of the public, already indicated more than once by it, for a proof of this awesome commerce first of all by distinctive utterances from renowned spirits whose sharply stamped powers and manner are well known to all, has in truth on its side plenty of reason, if we may venture to use that word in discussing this matter. If a description of the next world purporting to come from, say, SHAKESPEARE or GOETHE and rising clear to the full height of their genius should happen to befall us at a séance, we should then find ourselves in the fix of having to accept either necromancy or else the existence in the living world of a marvellous force which no one had yet discovered there and which was the double of a marvellous force already manifested in another period. Between such alternatives we might perhaps for at least one moment hesitate, as soon as the shock of the poem had left us free to think. On the other hand, a commonplace interview with some departed nonentity of no special brand could never, however ingenious the control by "cross correspondence" or other-

vise, land us in such straits. Difficult as it might be to explain the facts by supposing a "telepathic" influence over the medium by some living mind, near or remote, there would always exist this or some other bare possibility easier to accept than that of an infernal commerce, which beyond itself involves a whole cycle of other inconceivabilities. Moreover, interviews with great men ought actually to be more feasible than audiences with the obscure. For surely the strongest and brightest spirits should be not only the most eager but also the most able to "detect" any temporarily vacated instrument and to master it so as to push their communications through. Indeed, we may reasonably reproach these spiritual athletes for not having favored us before. For our part, we have certainly given them every opportunity, providing in all ages a good sprinkling of Mrs. Pipers and many audiences quite as credulous and as eager as the members of the Psychical Research Society.

Let us hope that Sir OLIVER is about to reveal to us that they have repaired the omission at last.

# The Triumph of McCarren.

It was a case of Hobson's choice with Justice GAYNOR when he yielded his judgment to that of his three colleagues in the determination of the issue between the Coler and McCarren factions in Brooklyn. The presumption is that Justice GAYNOR is of the same opinion still. The gist of his dissent is in the following declaration:

"That the county committee of the faction or organization discarded by the State convention was regularly elected in 1907 makes no difference. The organization was outlawed, so to speak, by the determination of the State convention as a whole and in all of its parts."

That of course is the contention of Chairman WILLIAM JAMES CONNERS, or rather of the legal staff he maintains in his official capacity. If it is the law and Mr. Conners and Mr. MURPHY continue to control the State conventions of their party, primary elections at which a faction hostile to them chooses delegates to the convention by a majority of the votes cast would be a waste of the people's money, for Messrs. CONNERS and MURPHY would deliberately pronounce as regular the opposing faction that had been organized in their interest.

Standing alone section 12 of the general election law, which provides that a State convention may determine the regularity of factions, sustains the very serviceable view of Boss Conners, to give him his official due. But it is in conflict with the primary election law of 1899, which provides with great clearness how county committees with authority to nominate officers to serve is still the commonest objection to the at general elections shall be created.

earlier case, SHERHAN VS. McMAHON, holds that section 12 of the general election law must be read in the light of the provisions of the general primary law by which "it was intended to place responsibility for the party management and of party control of a locality in the hands of the duly enrolled electors thereof." In the opinion of the court Justice RICH says:

"I find myself, therefore, unable to agree with the learned Justice at Special Term that the section was reenacted with the provise after the passage of the primary law. The Legislature could not have so intended. Such a thing would have rendered the primary law nugatory."

Unless a decision reversing the Appellate Division can be obtained before the September primaries in Kings county they must be held with the McCarren election inspectors and clerks "in the saddle." But whatever the decision of the Court of Appeals may be the Legislature should lose no time after it assembles in pruning the election laws of the inconsistency that disfigures them.

### In the Clouds.

Joy in the prophecy rooms of the Columbia State, which holds a daily service in honor of the Peerless, and on the face of the South Carolina heavens are seen most strange eruptions. Some reverent observer of the skies and the Nebraskan bawls into the telephone:

" For two nights those clouds over in the west have shown the face of WILLIAM J. BRYAN. Gradually they drifted around to the north and remained there for hours, but the likeness of BRYAN was never ost. Doesn't that look like a solid North and West for BRYAN?"

Whereupon "a reporter" goes out to read the stars. Evidently the reporter was editor GONZALES himself. No subordinate would have dared to meddle in these high matters. And what did the eager eyes of Mr. Gonzales read in the welkin? Let words clearly his own paint the sight:

" Sure enough, there was the strong face of the eader of the party. It was all there; the firm chin, the noble brow, with the sprinkling of hair on the front part of the bead, and even the little furrow of humor around the mouth and nose. Slowly the clouds drifted toward the north and east and there remained until the twilight faded. It was not a thunderhead cloud, but a great benign cumulus, massed in dignity in the west, moving in a triumphal manner to the east. A good omen, surely."

A good omen. Mr. GONZALES proceeded to sneeze three times and hailed it. Clouds full of chin and moving toward the north and east may well signify Mr. BRYAN, who has been moving in cloudy columns on the North and East for twelve years. The clouds always scatter without doing any damage. But the firm chin keeps on chinning imperturbably. It is happy and prosperous. Mr. GONZALES is submissive and adoring. All omens look good to soothsayers of that disposition.

One of the Bryan candidates for Presidential elector in Georgia is going to vote as a citizen for Tom Warson, but as an elector for BRYAN. This elector was willing to resign, but the State Democratio executive committee wouldn't let him. The Georgia Democracy hardly knows where it is at. Why not divide electors between BRYAN, TAFT and WATSON?

The Pittsburg Dispatch reports this spectral appearance:

"Saluted with a hearty 'Good morning' by the ghost of a large Newfoundland dog is the experi-ence which three police officers of the East End district assert befell them about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning." Would the ghost of a hair of the same d

be sufficient to lay this polite ghost? GIORDANO BRUNO. \*

### Correspondent Mentions graphic Comedy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I bes inform your correspondent "A. L. among the pornographic writings of Glordano THE SUN of July 24 there need only be named his comedy "Il Candelaio." It is impossible to read it without disgust and concluding that it was written solely to provoke lewd-ness. Ex uno disce omnes. I beg to be excused from pointing out in the pages of THE SUN particular passages or incidents in the play to justify my censure of it. Even Robertson, to whom every preacher and apostle of free thought is an admirable character, does not defend Bruno from the charges of gross obscenity made against him even in his own time. He only cries to groups at his critics and expressly admits "his lack of sobriety, balance and self-command."

The maxim de mortuis nil, ko., is very good in its way, but when the dead are cited to us as great moral teachers and guides it is not only justifiable but necessary to examine their lives, morals and characters. That being done in the case of Bruno we find his whole life to be one of coarseness and lewdness; that he was a debauchee and a foul mouthed biasphemer, and "a degenerate who should have ended his days in an asylum." His tract upon England and its people, written upon and because of his expulsion from Oxford, is as vile a composition as was ever penned.

These features of Bruno's life and characters. the play to justify my censure of it. Eve

These features of Bruno's life and character may seem surprising to those whose knowledge of him is derived solely from a scant column in a biographical dictionary or encyclopædia, but it is to be remembered that such works rarely or never tell us of the manners or morals of the subject of the article. They only describe the literary or other work he has done and which makes him a public character. work he has done and which makes him a public character.

Of such a kind also is Mrs. Frith's "Life of Bruno." From beginning to end it does not contain a word to tell aught of his habits, morals or mode of life, and after a perusal of it one is wholly at a loss to know anything of the character of the man. Indiscriminate and uncritical eulogy upon his philosophical and theological writings seems to be the writer's sole purpose. TENTH NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, July 28.

# A Midsummer Mystery.

wonder why de swells chase outter town When de mercury begins to climb de tube wonder why dey never stops aroun', But mixes it wit' Hayseed and wit' Ruba

N'Yawk in summer's good enough for me De wedder doesn't bodder if you're cool; De bat's down at de Battery are free And fine as any Reuben's swimmin' pool

An up and down existence-dat's a choke Me duchess is a level goil, and, say, She'd love me just de same if I was broke; And I will be her steady till I creak! We knows de way to make our summers whirt:

When wolk is over den we owns de ears'.

I mug of beer, a sandwich and a goll

Is all a felly needs who's any wort'— Who's steady and whose duchess doesn't flirs. Dere's music in de parks dat's soft and low;

To stroll across de bridge is simply gran'. You meet a bunch of pals where'er you go, Like you, all out for fun, you w And Coney Island always beats de ban"

wonder why de swells chase outter town-I'd like to listen to some highbrow tell.
Why chase wit' yachte and autos 'roun' and 'roun Dey can get deir fill of fun here just as well. I can tell you what I t'ink of dem:

THE WIDE AWAKE WEST.

ST. Louis, July 26.-At the close of brief trip through the Roosevelt radical States and a more or less unsatisfactory operation upon the July political pulse here there is one impression which, for the Casterner at least, is bound to remain a source of puzzle and of interest. This is the virility, the intensity, the universality of the interest of the people of this region in their public affairs. While there is nothing of an original discovery here, it is felt by all who come here; it is the important element which underlies the political conditions, which makes this country the centre of the coming campaign.

Where public interest is so great and

popular sentiment so effervescent it is manifest that the situation may change so rapidly, may crystallize about new issues or new ideas so suddenly, that the middle West will therefore bear watching throughout the campaign. With this intensity of public interest, moreover, there goes a sense of power and responsibility for the individual. The voter here does not talk of the party, the organization or the machine; he says "the people of Iowa," or "the voters of Kansas." To drop into the parlance of poker, he gives the impression that the politial game is one of "no limit" and that any eligible citizen may "sit in and draw cards." This interest has further significance to the New Yorker now that Governor Hughes has signified his intention to run again, to run on his familiar ssue of direct nominations, for it is direct nominations after all that makes the situation here so important to the individual.

The following incident may serve to bring out the point: I was sitting in the lobby of a Topeka hotel chatting with a quiet, gray haired gentleman, to outward appearance a prosperous farmer as harmless and innocent of guile as a Sunday school teacher. Presently, however, the talk drifted into political channels and my neighbor said:

"I guess you must be a stranger in Kansas and I'll have to tell you that I'm a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Kansas." Suppressing my surprise, I asked, with

"You are the regular candidate, "Beg pardon," he said, plainly failing to atch the drift.

an obvious desire to seem interested:

"Why, I mean the organization is behind rou, isn't it? "No; there isn't any organization behind

ne," he answered, still puzzled. "Perhaps then you own a newspaper, ventured.

"No, stranger; I'm just running for Governor on the Oklahoma bank law issue. and there is just me and the bank law and the Democrats of Kansas, and that's all

Investigation disclosed the truth of his statement. This quiet gentleman is one of three Democrats and two Republicans who are going up and down the broad acres of Kansas presenting themselves to the voters-not for election, just for nominaion. All over the middle West, moreover, this phenomenon is to be found. Cyclones, railroad wrecks, all disturbances of nature, are lightly brushed aside by these indefatigable candidates, who in circus tents, in railroad stations and on the open prairie are presenting their cases to an electorate which sits solemn and critical, as earnest

All this to a New Yorker is instantly suggestive by contrast of the story of the nomination of Mr. Hearst two years ago, the story as told by Fingy Conners:

as a jury in a murder case weighing the

"I wint down to Good Grounds in me auto." Fingy is reported to have said, and Mrs. Murphy was from home, so me an' Charlie slept together in the wan bed and talked it over all night. Thin we decided it-me and Charlie."

It is the absence of the "me and Charlie" lement which makes the middle West in its political life so puzzling to the Easterner, to the New Yorker in particular. To be sure, the cynic-usually he is a "standpatter"-tells you that La Follette and Cummins and all the rest of the "Idea" champions are in point of fact bosses who use the "Idea" as Murphy uses patronage. But the explanation lacks completeness, for the record shows that the aroused populaces of Wisconsin and Iowa have several times turned their thumbs down in the

cases of both La Follette and Cummins. All over this region of the middle West then there runs a tremendous tide of personal political liberty. The inflamed ego is forever breaking party lines and disregarding old time political traditions. The old line politician, to be sure, shakes his head mournfully and talks about the decay of party loyalty and of old fashioned political virtue, yet somehow the atmosphere is instinct not with decay, but with vitality The man in the street knows what he does not want, knows it definitely, distinctly, emphatically. Of his affirmative wants he is less certain, but he has a fair notion.

To be sure, there is an element of riotou exaggeration in the whole atmosphere Your barber orates on radical doctrine at the risk of your throat. The stranger who volunteers to guide you may suddenly turn evangelist, forget your destination and inveigh against the corporations. You become positively designed by the din and rattle of the first person singular pronoun by the way in which the stray acquaintance confronts the eternal verities unabashed Yet underneath all this riot there is the impression, which has its own charm, that Tom, Dick and Harry, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, feel toward public life as they do toward their own private business; feel that they are running both, have an equal sense of authority and responsibility for both.

When Tom, Dick or Harry feels the call to serve the people in an exalted public office, moreover, he will not go to "see" any one. On the contrary, the first thing he will do is to get out and be seen of all men A megaphone, not a "pull," is the thing that carries in Kansas, in Iowa and even in Wisconsin. Then the electorate comes out and looks 'em over' with the same critical glance that it applies to, steers and hogs and other cattle. If the candidate pleases it he is nominated; afterward there will come an election, but this is another matter.

In the same way, so far as the national candidates are concerned, the burden of comment in this country is:

"Yes. I shall vote for Taft; that is, if he proves he is progressive." The "yellow dog" partisan point of view does not prevail here. The radical Democrat and the radical Republican get together against a reactionary quite as easily as a Baptist and Methodist might unite against the Demon Rum on some particular occasion. It is this state of mind which makes the middle West so interesting and its political currents so hard to chart. For it is easy to imagine any one of a variety of circumstances that might send all these individualists off together to one side or the other; the party tie is so infinitely slender, and nearly every voter carries such a clear recognition of the fact that the salvation of the nation is upon his own straining conscience

The reflex of this pronounced individualism has also its significance for a New Yorker. He may scott a bit at the unheroic. side of Battle Bob La Folletta. Instanti the Wisconsin champion of "the Idea" flashes back:

BUSINESS FOR THE CENTRAL "Oh, don't think that we don't see th

weaknesses of Bob and spank him for them in Wisconsin. But how many Tim Woodruffs would it take to make one La

Follette? At least Bob is a man." Or the Eastern Democrat may remon strate with his Iowa brother over the Bryan dolatry prevailing there, and instantly he

gets some such retort as this: "Oh, yes; Bryan has his faults. But do you think the Democrate of Iowa would follow Fingy Conners to heaven on a golden staircase? So long as you people in New York let Conners and Murphy do your thinking for you, do you imagine the people of Iowa will quit Bryan on the trength of your advice?"

It is manifestly unfair of the Westerner to insist at all times on such comparison; but he does, and somehow the argument promptly loses interest.

In the end the Westerner seems to take this ground: "I like my political gods because I made

em. They may look queer to you, and I admit they ain't exactly works of art; but when I get ready I can smash 'em. The trouble with your gods is that you let them think they made you. Our politicians work for us or quit. Your politicians work you and you let 'em."

All through this country the potent proletariat reserves the right to pull the string and make his politicians jump. "Me, the real boss," is his motto, and he heckles and worries and meddles with his public officer day and night "just to keep him in place," as he would say. But over and over again is to be met the underlying conviction of the individual that the political of his State are his, that he owns and operates them. He is never tired of talking about them. He has new inventions and improvements to be tried every hour. He is never weary enough of them to be willing to leave them in the care of the 'hired man." As a result this intense, feverish and continuous public interest supplies the dominant feature in the situaion in the middle West.

Up in Milwaukee I met a grim, disapproving "stalwart," one of the old fashioned politicians who believe in a short campaign, a "star spangled banner" style of oration and a predigested platform. He said rather mournfully:

"Ever since that damn La Follette got loose we have had election day every day in Wisconsin." This is the situation in the middle West.

### The Holy War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The effect in London of the Landis fine inflicted a year ago can be inferred from the following extract taken from an editorial in the Spectator of August 10, 1907. That journal has been so vigilant and thorough a defender of the Roosevelt policies that it is naturally egarded as speaking "by the card" when t predicts what the President will do. Therefore when the Speciator foretold a "holy war" against American corporations British investors in them became alarmed. Prejudices against New York business methods became as great in Great Britain as they now seem to be in the middle West of the United States. The President's special message to Congress of January 31, 1908, on the Standard Oil corporation and its newspaper replies to the Landis fine intensified prejudice into hate. This is what the Spectator said: WAR AGAINST TRUSTS IN AMERICA.

The remarkable judgment delivered on Saturday last by Judge Landis in the Federal District Court of Chicago, when the Standard Oil Company was condemned to pay the unparalleled fine of 29,360,-000 dollars, or nearly six million pounds, is the first step toward a "holy war" against trusts. Judge Landis, after having had all the evidence before him of 'likest barrains having and Chilest having had all the evidence before him of illegal bargains between the Standard Oil trust and the Chicago and Alton Railway, swept away all the treah of technical and cassistical arguments and gave a judgment of high moral principle and untrahimalist good sense. That, after all, is what every judge is in every court to do, but it and offer that trusts come in anatom with the

is not often that trusts come in centent with the judicial duty so heroically performed.

A "hoty war," we are justified in saying, has begun. Of course there has been "a sort of a war" brought into action. No doubt there are many laws against commercial monopolies, but they have fired mere grapeshot against heavy armor. There is actually a law with the bold and explicit name of the Sherman anti-trust act, but in the last sixteen years it has lived peaceably slonguide the trusts. The interstate commerce act is older and till last Saturday was quite as inoffectual. There are more trusts now than ever

NEW YORK, July 28. The Oyster Bay Tribunal.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What can the general business of the country expect or hope for when a political bucomeering tack upon the highest courts of the Republic is led by its chief executive officer? Executive tive egotism may have its limit, but it is seemingly far from the dividing line between the disgust of the law abiding citizen and even common decency toward the people of the country collectively. The executive "legal chorus" barks approval, but common firerackers are a small factor in national fireworks.

There is solace for the citizen in the fact that the executive freak and spendthrift will retire on March 4, 1909. J. WARREN LAMB. COOPERSTOWN, July 28.

Cutlery Note for Governor Hughes's Information.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Republican party must nominate Hughes for Governor. It stood by his policies in the Legislature and it would be ungrateful not to give him a renomination. As a Republican it would give me an opportunity to show how much I think of Hughes's policies, or rather how little I think of them. And I belong to an organization of forty-eight members, of whom twenty-seven are Republicans. Those twenty-seven would also like an opportunity they think of him and his policies. Please urge a renomination. Please do.
New York, July 29. WALTER M. ALBRICHT.

Four Immortals as "Citizens."

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Thanks to Appleton's Magazine for August the "Three Muskesons" and their Gason protest are not forgotten in these days of machine nade faction. Illustrating or not illustrating a story called "Mustachlos and Swords," which has nothing whatever to do with Dunas's Importal custom. with Dumas's immortal quartet, are cuts which bear the most extraordinary resemblance to rice Leidir's drawings reproduced in the edit rice Leidi's drawings reproduced in the edition de luxe of "Les Trois Mousquetaires," published in the early "90s—by the Libraire Nouvelle, I think. The outs in the magazine are also by some strange coincidence signed by Maurice Leidir. In one we see Porthos, Aramis, Athos and d'Artagnan re-turning victorious from their duel with the Car-dinal's musketeers, d'Artagnan holding on high the four captured rapiets. This cut is labelled, or libelled, "Three or four citizens gayly dressed were marching along." The art editor must live to marching along." The art editor must live is nightly terror of a visit from the shades of the four adventurous swordsmen. Outside of the mant a good comrades of fiction, what about the ethics attaching their pictures to a milk and water yam?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.

O. B. T.

A Letter From London. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to several criticisms of my letter in The Sur of July 22 saying that one of the American competitors at the Olympic games informed me the American team had to travel in a body to prevent mobbing, permit me to state in my defence that I received a letter me to state in my defence that I received a letter dated London, July 14, in New York on July 21 in the 5 P. M. mail.

This has surprised me, as I thought it would take

cight days to reach New York from London unless carried by either the Lusitamis or Mauretania, either of which could make it possible in six or seven days. Difference in time between the two cities may be in some degree responsible. My authority for my first statement is one of the competitors who has kept me posted all during the training period, and upon his return, if he gives me his permission, I will name him.

NEWARE, N. L. July 2011

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- There are two points of view from which the disturbance in Central America appears as an advantage rather than as a matter for regret. It brings at once into employment the new High Court of Justice and gives opportunity for a test of the efficiency of that institution as well as for a test of the sincerity of the various Powers represented in it. That is one of the points, and it can only be regarded as of importance. The other point is that out of the news of the disturbance and the comment on it has come a wider knowledge of the fundamental

causes of Central American unrest.

The little revolution in Honduras was an

incident. It was inaugurated presumably

AMERICAN COURT.

in the interest of Bonilla, whose rule in the country was terminated by the Nicaraguan invasion in the spring of 1907. That the uprising was encouraged if not materially aided by Guatemalans is little short of certain. Aid also came from Salvador, in spite of the efforts made by the authorities of that country to prevent and to suppress it. Suspecting and perhaps knowing of aid from Guatemala and Salvador to the insurrectos, Zelaya of Nicaragua made preparations to support Davila against Bonilla, or in other words to oppose what he probably regarded as a sign of aggressive activity on the part of his rival, Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala.

Cabrera of Guatemala.

The rivalry of Zelaya and Cabrera is the key to the political situation in Central America, and the uprising in Honduras has served to call a larger attention to the fact. It might be going beyond proper bounds to assert that Cabrera either personally or officially was in any way connected with the Honduran uprising. It might be equally without justification to sert that Zelaya planned an aggressive movement against Cabrera. It is not too much to say that if these gentlemen would abandon entirely their larger ambitions and aspirations and their political jealousies and devote themselves explusively to a wise and orderly upbuilding of their own countries there would be little work for the Central American High Court of Justice to do.

As neither is particularly likely to pursue so eminently sensible a course it is well to have an early test of the efficiency of the new tribunal. There is no reason to doubt the ability or the integrity of the Justice. and much good may come from their fine ings in the cases now coming before them Their decision may serve to avert a lot of trouble hereafter.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE. What Did the United States Profit by Mr. Roosevelt's Interference?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was John Bassett Moore's work on "American International Law" in Sunday's Sun. The reviewer mentioned that the date of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was August 12, 1905, and that the Russian Japanese settlemen f the war was effected thirteen days later. It will be recalled by those who were watching the conference closely and the conduct of our President relating thereto that the matters of difference between Russia and Japan were settled with surprising suddenness

were settled with surprising suddenness, and that Japan had yielded at last. The reason is plain, Japan and England had got together, while we thought the honors belonged to us. Japan's sudden relinquishment of her claim for indemnity was not understood at the time. Roosevelt was credited with the accomplishment of the matter, whereas in fact England was in the game under cover and whatever gain there was was hers.

To go back to the early period of the events preceding the war, it must be remembered that Japan, England and the United States had united in a demand on Russia that she vacate Corea and Manchuria. So said Minister Takahira in a letter to The Sun just after the Portsmouth conference had concluded its work. England's policy of preventing Russia from securing an ice free port was the controlling point, and she bent Japan to that policy and succeeded. Our policy was the open door, but where do we come in? We got lett" on the whole affair. Roosevelt was very busy stiffening the backbones of the Japanesee commissioners on their chain for indemnity, urged the Czar to pay it, and

was very ousy stinening the backbones of the Japanese commissioners on their claim for indemnity, urged the Czar to pay it, and overaight the claim was withdrawn by Japan. The Anglo-Japanese treaty tells the whole story, and we do not hear anything more about the "open door." What did we get for Roosevelt's meddling? No substantial result whatever, but we gained the ill will of the Japanese people, who before the meddling were our friends.

Japan carried out the English policy of checking Russia's attempt to secure a trade outlet in the Far East; but how was Japan's bill paid? The Anglo-Japanese treaty throws some light on the subject. We have been strenuous and spectacular in meddling between Japan and Russia; but so far we have only gained Japanese ill will, and it is a question for us to determine what glory there is for us in the whole affair and whether we have not yet to overcome the ill effects of Roosevelt's meddling.

New York, July 28.

Two Philological Notes From Canada-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In some remarks in THE SUN of July 19 on the pronunciation of English at Cambridge and Oxford these univer sities are spoken of as "having thoroughly established the slovenly habit of eliding the final conin ing. " &c. The absence of the "g" is due not to any slovenly habit but to the persistence of the slovenly habit but to the slovenly to any movemy habit but to the persistence or mold pronunciation. The "g" in present participles is really an excreecence, originally on a par will the "g" in the vulgar "capting," "Bosting." Usage has very largely sanctioned it, it is true, and yet, after all, it is questionable whether it is wise to comment too severely on the earlier pronunciation in view of the fact that so many highly educated accords have not very laid it saids.

people have not yet laid it aside.

So distinguished an author as Tom Hugas always said "runnin," "ridin," &c., and while I should never myself think of "imitatin." him is this pronunciation, I should also never dream of "sittin." in judgment on him. And he is only one of manufacture than the proposition of the prop of many—quite many enough and respectable enough to furnish to orthospists a reason for ad-mitting an alternative usage in regard to the words

mitting an alternative usage in regard to the worm ending in "ing."

The other matter to which I wish to refer is a remark of "M. W. H." in a review of "The Victorias Chancelbrs." As an explanatory comment on the use of the word "eastor" as applied to a species of hat, he says, "For in those days beaver had so been replaced by silk." One might fairly interfrom this that your critic imagined that the expression "silk hat" had entirely supplanted the older "beaver hat." But the latter term is still very widely used, although the beaver no longer conwidely used, although the beaver no longer con-cributes his fur as the constituent material of the

hat in question. ALFRED I SACRVILLA, New Brunswick, July 27. ALFRED D. SMITE A Jersey Ball Game. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: It was at the

"How can we play ball with such a 'thing' as the as umpire?" shouted one of the Jersey City players to the grand stand. "I'll mix it up with you any time you please!"
said another to the umpire.

Jersey City man out trying to steal second. A

howl from the Jersey City coacher at third, vis-words to the umpire, the player put out of the game, more Billingsgate, player put off the dell. nuttering surilly all the way.

Two forces city players near first base instead of their bench. Ordered to their seats by the uppire. Obeyed, protesting angrity. One was tell to leave the field for his insolence. Declined to ge until fixed. Even then he acted most offensively all the way to the gate.

As an ex ball player who has seen many big league games, I aftirm that all the umpire's decisions essented to me entirely correct and the actions

of these Jersey City players without the shadow of excuse. As a Jerseyman I was ashaned that Montreal should have a team of gentlemen and our own State be represented by players whose actions broaded discredit turns us. PLAINFELD, N. J., July 29. H. C. KRESS.

Popular Populism. Initiative—Popping the question. Referendum—To papa.

Recall-Divorce. Boiled Down.

Stella—What does Mr. Taft's letter remind y as off Bella—Jack's. He took twenty pages to ##